VAUX. 1652.

Diarium Seu Calendarium,

A Day BOOK:

OR,

A New Almanack for the Year of the Worlds Redemption, 1652.

Being the Bissextile or Leap-year.

Calculated and principally referred for the Meridian and Latitude of the City of *Durham*, the Pole Artick being elevated 55 degrees, and may serve without any sensible errour for the most part of

Great BRITTAIN.

Composed and made by *John Vaux* of S. *Hellen Auckland*, Anno ætatis suæ 72, 77.

The 32. Edition.

Finis anni unius principium est alterius, similiter. Dies mortis æternæ vitæ natalis est.

The day of each mans severall death,
Brings forth his everlasting breath.

Mors quæ corporeæ est hujus destructio massæ, Ianua ea est vitæ, principiumque novæ.

LONDON,

Printed by *Gertrude Dawson*, for the Company of *Stationers*.

A Compendious Chronologie of things memorable to this present Year, 1652.

The Creation of the world 5586
The destruction of the City Troy 2836
London was built 2759
York was built 2618
The building of the (sometimes famous City of Rome 2403
Jerusalem utterly destroyed by Titus Vespasian 1569
The first name of Protestant 1595
The Christian Faith generally received in { England. 1475 / Scotland. 1449 / Ireland. 1221
The building of Durham Abbie 657
Duke William conquered England. 586
The miraculous sinking of Well-kettles 471
The Coyning of Durham pence. 456
The Bible was divided into Chapters as we now read them 445
The famous battell at Nevils Crosse neer Durham 306
The invention of Guns 272
The building of Newton Bridge by Walter Shirley 260
Printing was invented in Germany 193
Bulloign was conquered by King Henry the eight 135
Martin Luther began to oppose the Pope 125
The Rebellion of the Earls of Northumberland and Westmerland. 83
Tilbury Camp in Essex on S. James day 64
The great fire in Darlington 66
The great Eclipse of the Sun called the dark Saturday 55
The Diabolicall attempt of the Powder treason 47
The last great Frost 43
The plantation of Virginia 40
Smithfield was paved and railed 40
King James his Progresse into Scotland 35
The Birth of Prince Charles 22
The last great Snow 17
The Beginning of this Parliament 12
The Earl of Strafford was beheaded 11
The Battell of Keniton, Octob. 23. 10
The Fight at Brainford, Novemb. 12. 10
The Scots came to assist the Parliament 9
The Battell at Newbury 8
The great Battell at York 8
The Fight at Naseby, June 14. 7

Since

The Common Notes, and moveable Feasts, for this present year, 1652. according both to the English and Reformed account.

According to the English account.		*The Reformed Account.*	
The Golden Number	19	Aureus Numerus	19
The Cycle of the Sun	9	Cyclus Solaris	9
The Dominical Letters	D. C.	Literæ Dominicales	G. F
The Epact.	29	Iipactæ	19
The Roman Indiction	5	Romana Indictio	5
Shrovesunday,	Feb. 19	Quinquagesima	Feb. 19
Easter day,	April 18	Dominica Paschatis,	Apr. 8
Ascension day,	May 17	Ascensio Domini	May 17
whitsunday	June 6	Pentecoste	May 27
Trinity Sund.	June 13	Festus Trinitatis	June 3.
Advent Sund.	Nov. 28	Adventus Domini	December 2

9. weeks, 3. dayes.	From Christs birth day to Shrove-sunday.	9 weeks 6 dayes.
2 weeks 3 daies	Betwixt Whitsunday and Midsummer	2 weeks, 1 day.
24 weeks	Betwixt Whitsunday and Advent Sunday.	23 weeks.

The Year of our Lord God according to the Computation of the Church of *England*, for the dates of all Evidences, Records and Writings beginneth the 25 day of *March*, so that the 24. of *March* is the last day of the year, 1651. The bright shining Planet *Venus* is Occidental, or our Evening Star untill the fifth day of *September* this year, 1652. But from thence shee is Orientall, or our bright morning star, and so continueth untill the fifth day of *May*, 1653.

The Anatomy of the bodie of man, as the parts thereof are and have been anciently supposed to be governed by the twelve Constellations of Stars in the Zodiack or rather by the Moon, passing under the same Constellations.

♈ Head and face.

♉ Neck and throat.

♊ Armes and shoulders.

♋ Breast, stomack, and ribs.

♌ Heart and backe

♍ Bowels and belly.

♎ Reines and leynes

♏ Secret members.

♐ Thighes.

♑ Knees.

♒ Legs.

♓ The Feet.

The Characters of the Signs, Planets, Aspects, and Intersections with their Significations.

♈ The Ram doth rule the Head and Face,
♉ The neck and throat is *Taurus* place.
♊ The Twins the armes and shoulders guide,
♋ The Crab, the breast, the spleen and side.
♌ The heart and back is *Leo's* share,
♍ O belly and bowels, the Maid takes care.
♎ To *Libra* reins and loins belong,
♏ The Secrets to the Scorpion.
♐ The thighs the Archer doth direct,
♑ And *Capricorn* the knees affect.
♒ The Legs to *Aquarius* lot doth fall,
♓ And Feet to *Pisces* last of all.

☿ Saturn, ♃ Jupiter, ♂ Mars, ☉ Sol, ♀ Venus, ☿ Mercury, ☽ Luna, ☌ Conjunction, ⚹ Sextile, □ Quartile, △ Trine, ☍ Opposition, ☊ Caput Draconis ☋ Cauda Draconis.

January hath xxxj. dayes.

New moon the 1. day, at 5. and 44 min in the morning.
First quarter the 7 day, at 9 and 33 min. in the forenoon.
Full Moon the 15 day, at 4 in the afternooon.
Last quarter the 23 day, at 8 and 8 min. at night.
New moon the 30 day, at 4 and 18 min. in the evening.

1	a	New yee. d.	*Capri.*	24	30	8.21	3.39	Calend.	
2	b	Oct. Steph.	*aqua.*	9	1	8.19	3.41	4	no.
3	c	Oct. John	*aqua.*	24	2	8.18	3.42	3	no.
4	D	2Sun.at.Ch.	*pisces*	9	3	8.17	3.43	Pridie	
5	e	Simeon	*pisces*	24	4	8.15	.45	Nonas.	
6	f	Twelf day.	*aries*	8	5	.14	3.45	8	id.
7	g	Felix e Ja.	*arics*	22	6	8.12	.48	7	id.
8	a	Lucian M.	*taur.*	5	7	8.8	3.50	6	id.
9	b	Jadoc.con.	*taur.*	18	8	.6	3.52	5	id.
10	c	Sol in Aqua.	*gemi.*	1	9	8.5	.54	4	id.
11	D	1Sun.af. Ep.	*gemi.*	14	10	8.3	3.55	3	id.
12	e	Arcade m	*gemi.*	26	11	8.2	3.57	Pridie	
13	f	Hilary bish.	*cane.*	9	12	8.0	3.59	Idus	
14	g	Felix mar.	*cane.*	21	13	8.0	4.0	19	Cal.
15	a	Mauritius	*leo*	3	14	7.58	4.2	18	cal.
16	b	Marcelline	*leo*	15	15	7.7	4.3	17	cal.
17	c	Anthony.	*leo*	27	16	7.55	4.5	16	cal
18	D	2Sun.af. Ep.	*virgo*	9	17	7.53	4.7	15	cal.
19	e	Wolstan.	*virgo*	20	18	7.51	4.9	14	cal.
20	f	Oct.Hilla	*libra*	2	19	7.49	4.11	13	cal.
21	g	Agnes.	*libra*	14	20	7.47	4.13	12	cal.
22	a	Vincent.	*scorp.*	26	21	7.45	.15	11	cal.
23	b	Term begin.	*scorp.*	19	22	.43	4.17	10	cal.
24	c	Timothie	*sagit.*	21	23	7.41	.19	9	cal.
25	D	3 Sun.af.Ep.	*sagit.*	5	24	7.40	4.20	8	cal.
26	e	Polycarp.	*capri.*	18	25	7.38	4.22	7	cal.
27	f	Quin. Hil.	*capr.*	3	26	7.36	4.24	6	cal.
28	g	Agnes 2	*capr.*	17	27	7.34	6	5	cal.
29	a	Valer. bish.	*aquar.*	2	28	7.32	4.28	4	cal.
30	b	Basil.	*aquar.*	18	29	7.30	4.31	3	cal.
31	c	Sat. e vict	*pisces*	3	1	.27	4.33	Pridie	

February hath xxix. dayes.

First quarter the 6 day, at 10 and 5. min. in the forenoon.
Full moon the 14. day, at 10. and 53. min. before noon.
Last quarter the 22 day, at 9 and 59 min. in the forenoon
New moon the 29 day, at 1 and 49 min. after midnight.

M.D.	W.D.	Fixed feasts.	*Moons place.*		Age	sun rise	sun set	*Latine account*	
1	D	4 Sun. af. Ep.	*Pisces*	8	2	7,25	4,35	Calend.	
2	e	Purific. Mary	*aries*	3	3	7,23	4,37	4	No
3	f	Crast. Purif.	*aries*	17	4	7,20	4,40	3	no.
4	g	Blase bish.	*taur.*	1	5	7,18	4,42	Pridie	
5	a	Agathe vir.	*taur.*	15	6	7,16	4,44	Nonas	
6	b	Dorothy V.	*taur.*	28	7	7,13	4,47	8	id.
7	c	Angulus B.	*gemi.*	11	8	7,11	4,49	7	id.
8	D	5 Sun. af. Ep.	*gemi.*	23	9	7, 9	4,51	6	id.
9	e	Sol sub piscib.	*canc.*	6	10	7, 7	4,53	5	id.
10	f	Octa. Purif.	*canc.*	18	11	7, 5	4,55	4	id.
11	g	Sother bish	*leo*	0	12	7, 3	4,57	3	id.
12	a	Term ends.	*leo*	12	13	7, 1	4,59	Pridie	
13	b	Wolfran bish.	*leo*	24	14	6,58	5, 2	Idus	
14	c	Valentine	*virgo*	6	15	6,56	5, 4	16	Cal.
15	D	Septuagesima	*virgo*	17	16	6,54	5, 6	15	cal.
16	e	Jul. V. & M.	*virgo*	29	17	6,52	5, 8	14	cal.
17	f	Policronius	*libra*	11	18	6,50	5,10	13	cal.
18	g	Simeon bis.	*libra*	23	19	6,48	5,12	12	cal.
19	a	Sab. & Jul.	*scorp.*	6	20	6,45	5,15	11	cal.
20	b	Mildred vir.	*scorp.*	18	21	6,43	5,17	10	cal.
21	c	Ixix martyrs	*sagit.*	1	22	6,41	5,19	9	cal.
22	D	Sexagesima	*sagit.*	14	23	6,38	5,22	8	cal.
23	e	Policarp bis.	*sagit.*	28	24	6,36	5,24	7	cal.
24	f	Locus Bissex.	*capri.*	12	25	6,34	5,24	6	cal.
25	f	S. Matthias.	*capri.*	26	26	6,33	5,26	6	cal.
26	g	Alex. bish	*aqua.*	11	27	6,31	5,29	5	cal.
27	a	August. bish.	*aqua.*	26	28	6,29	5,31	4	cal.
28	b	Oswald bish	*pisces*	11	29	6,27	5,33	3	cal.
29	C	Shrovesund.	*pisces*	26	30	6,24	5,36	pridie	

March hath xxxj. dayes.

First quarter the 7 day, 42. min. past midnight.
Full moon the 15 day, at 4 and 48 min. morning.
Last quarter the 22 day, at 7 and 46 min. in the evening.
New moon the 29 day, at 11 and 1. min. bef. high noon.

1	d	David bish.	*Aries*	11	1	6	22	5	38	Calend.	
2	e	Chad bish.	*aries*	26	2	6	20	5	40	6	no
3	f	Mart. Iust.	*taur.*	10	3	6	18	5	42	5	no
4	g	Phoc. Adr.	*taur.*	24	4	6	16	5	44	4	no.
5	a	Eusebius.	*gemi.*	7	5	6	13	5	47	3	no.
6	b	Victor. & vict.	*gemi.*	20	6	6	11	5	49	Pridie	
7	c	Quadragesim.	*canc.*	3	7	6	9	5	51	Nonas	
8	d	Pontius	*canc.*	15	8	6	6	5	54	8	id.
9	e	xl martyrs	*canc.*	27	9	6	4	5	56	7	id.
10	f	☉ in Ariete.	*leo*	9	10	6	2	5	58	6	id.
11	g	Aurelian	*leo*	21	11	6	0	6	0	5	id.
12	a	Gregory bis.	*virgo*	2	12	5	58	6	2	4	id.
13	b	Theod. mart.	*virgo*	14	13	5	56	6	4	3	id.
14	c	2 sund. in Lent	*virgo*	26	14	5	54	6	6	Pridie	
15	d	Longinus.	*libra*	8	15	5	51	6	9	Idus	
16	e	Boniface b.	*libra*	20	16	5	49	6	11	17	Cal.
17	f	Patrick bish.	*scorp.*	3	17	5	47	6	13	16	cal.
18	g	K. Edward	*scorp.*	15	18	5	44	6	16	15	cal.
19	a	Ioseph b. M.	*scorp.*	28	19	5	42	6	18	14	cal.
20	b	Cuthbert.	*sagit.*	11	20	5	40	6	20	13	cal.
21	c	3 sun. in Lent.	*sagit.*	24	22	5	38	6	22	12	cal.
22	d	Zephyrinus	*capri.*	8	23	5	36	6	24	11	cal.
23	e	Theodore.	*capri.*	22	24	5	33	6	27	10	cal.
24	f	Agapit. ma.	*aqua.*	6	25	5	31	6	29	9	cal.
25	g	Annun. of Mar.	*aqua.*	20	26	5	29	6	31	8	cal.
26	a	Easter mar.	*pisces*	4	27	5	26	6	34	7	cal.
27	b	Dor. virg.	*pisces*	19	28	5	24	6	36	6	cal.
28	c	☽ sun. in Lent	*aries*	4	29	5	22	6	38	5	cal.
29	d	Victor mart.	*aries*	19	1	5	20	6	40	4	cal.
30	e	Quirinus	*taur.*	4	2	5	18	6	42	3	cal.
31	f	Edelai. bish.	*taur.*	18	3	5	16	6	44	Pridie	

First quarter the 5 day, at 4. and 54. min. in the afternoon,
Full moon the 13 day, at 8 and 22 min. in the evening.
Last quarter the 21 day, at 2 and 40 min. after midnight,
New moon the 27 day, at 8 and 50 min. in the evening.

1	g	Theod. Mir	*Gemi.*	2	4	5	14	6	46	Calend.	
2	a	Mary Egip.	*gemi.*	15	5	5	12	6	48	4	No.
3	b	Richard B.	*gemi.*	28	6	5	10	6	50	3	no.
4	☾	℣ sun. in Lent	*cancer*	11	7	5	8	6	52	Pridie	
5	d	Vincent m.	*cancer*	23	8	5	6	6	54	Nonas	
6	e	Sextus bish.	*leo*	5	9	5	4	6	56	8	id.
7	f	Euphemia v.	*leo*	17	10	5	2	6	58	7	id.
8	g	Diomitus	*leo*	29	11	4	59	7	1	6	id.
9	a	☉ sub Taur.	*virgo*	11	12	4	57	7	3	5	id.
10	b	Perpetuus	*virgo*	23	13	4	55	7	5	4	id.
11	☾	Palm sund.	*libra*	5	14	4	53	7	7	3	id.
12	d	Julius B.	*libra*	17	15	4	51	7	9	Pridie	
13	e	Euphemia v	*libra*	29	16	4	49	7	11	Idus	
14	f	Tiburtius	*scorp.*	11	17	4	47	7	13	18	cal.
15	g	Oswald arch	*scorp.*	25	18	4	45	7	15	17	cal.
16	a	Anicetus B	*sagit.*	8	19	4	42	7	18	16	cal.
17	b	Ellvote B	*sagit.*	21	20	4	40	7	20	15	cal.
18	☾	Easter day	*capri.*	5	21	4	38	7	22	14	cal.
19	d	Alphage B r.	*capri.*	19	22	4	36	7	24	13	cal.
20	e	Mar. Magd.	*aqua.*	2	23	4	34	7	26	12	cal.
21	f	Esther vir.	*aqua.*	16	24	4	32	7	28	11	cal.
22	g	Simeon b.	*pisces*	0	25	4	30	7	30	10	cal.
23	a	George mar	*pisces*	13	26	4	28	7	32	9	cal.
24	b	Mellitus B	*pisces*	29	27	4	26	7	34	8	cal.
25	☾	Low sunday.	*aries*	13	28	4	24	7	36	7	cal.
26	d	Clere bish	*aries*	28	29	4	22	7	38	6	cal.
27	e	Anastasius	*taur.*	12	30	4	20	7	40	5	cal.
28	f	Vitalis mar	*taur.*	26	1	4	18	7	42	4	cal.
29	g	Peter ol. M.	*gem.*	10	2	4	16	7	44	3	cal.
30	a	Erkenwald	*gem.*	13	3	4	14	7	46	Pridie	

May hath xxxj dayes.

First quarter the 5 day, at 10 and 23 min: before noon
Full moon the 13 day, at 9 and 4 min in the forenoon.
Last quarter the 20 day, at 7 and 52 min: in the morning.
New moon the 27 day, at 7 and 1 min: in the morning.

1	b	Phil. & Jacob.	Canc.	6	4	4	12	7	48	Calend.	
2	☾	2 sun. af. East.	canc.	19	5	4	10	7	50	6	No.
3	d	Quind. pasch.	leo	1	6	4	8	7	52	5	no.
4	e	Fest. cor. spi.	leo	13	7	4	6	7	54	4	no.
5	f	Term begins.	leo	25	8	4	4	7	56	3	no.
6	g	John Port. lat.	virgo	7	9	4	3	7	57	pridie	
7	a	John of B.	virgo	19	10	4	1	7	59	Nonas	
8	b	Stanislaus	libra	1	11	4	0	8	0	8	id.
9	☾	2 Sun. af. East.	libra	13	12	3	58	8	2	7	id.
10	d	Tres Paschæ.	libra	25	13	3	57	8	3	6	id.
11	e	Sol sub Gemi.	scorp.	8	14	3	55	8	5	5	id.
12	f	Ner. & Pan.	scorp.	21	15	3	54	8	6	4	id.
13	g	Servat. con.	sagit.	4	16	3	52	8	8	3	id.
14	a	Boniface m.	sagit.	17	17	3	51	8	9	Pridie	
15	b	Isidore mar.	capri.	1	18	3	49	8	11	Idus	
16	☾	4 sun. af. East.	capri.	15	19	3	47	8	13	17	Cal.
17	d	Mens. pasch.	capri.	29	20	3	46	8	14	16	cal.
18	e	Dioscor. mar.	aqua.	13	21	3	44	8	16	15	cal.
19	f	Dunst. arch.	aqua.	27	22	3	43	8	17	14	cal.
20	g	Barnardine	pisces	11	23	3	41	8	18	13	cal.
21	a	Hellen Qu.	pisces	25	24	3	41	8	19	12	cal.
22	b	Julian. virg.	aries	9	25	3	40	8	20	11	cal.
23	☾	5 sun. af. East.	aries	22	26	3	39	8	21	10	cal.
24	d	Quinq. Pasch.	taur.	7	27	3	38	8	22	9	cal.
25	e	Ademe bish.	taur.	21	28	3	37	8	23	8	cal.
26	f	Aug. arch. ☾.	gemi.	5	29	3	36	8	24	7	cal.
27	g	Ascension day	gemi.	18	30	3	34	8	25	6	cal.
28	a	Crast. Ascen.	canc.	1	1	3	34	8	26	5	cal.
29	b	Maxim. bish.	cancer	14	2	3	33	8	27	4	cal.
30	☾	6 sun. af. East.	cancer	7	3	3	32	8	28	3	cal.
31	d	Term ends.	leo	5	4	3	31	8	29	Pridie	

First quarter the 4 day, at 4 and 13. min. in the morning.
Full moon the 11 day, at 7 and 9 min. in the evening,
Last quarter the 18 day, at 1 and 7. min. afternoon.
New moon the 25 day, at 6 and 39 min. in the evening.

1	g	Nichomede	Leo	21	5	3	30	8	39	Calend.
2	f	Marcelinus	virgo	3	6	3	30	8	30	4 No.
3	g	Erasm. mar.	virgo	15	7	3	29	8	31	3 no.
4	a	Petroc. conf.	virgo	27	8	3	29	8	31	Pridie
5	b	Boniface b.	libra	9	9	3	28	8	32	Nonas
6	c	Whitsunday	libra	21	10	3	28	8	32	8 id.
7	d	Wolfl. confl.	scorp.	3	11	3	28	8	32	7 id.
8	e	Wolfeln arch	scorp.	16	12	3	28	8	32	6 id.
9	f	Edm. confl.	scorp.	19	13	3	28	8	32	5 id.
10	g	Ivan confl.	sagit.	12	14	3	28	8	32	4 id.
11	a	Solsab cancro	sagit.	26	15	3	27	8	33	3 id.
12	b	Basil. conf.	capri.	10	16	3	27	8	33	Pridie
13	c	Trinity Sund.	capri.	24	17	3	27	8	33	Idus
14	d	Craft. Trinit.	aqua.	9	18	3	27	8	33	18 Cal.
15	e	Vitus mod.	aqua.	23	19	3	28	8	32	17 cal.
16	f	Rolland	pisces	8	20	3	28	8	32	16 cal.
17	g	Botolph con	pisces	21	21	3	28	8	32	15 cal.
18	a	Term begins	aries	6	22	3	28	8	32	14 cal.
19	b	Gerbasius.	aries	20	23	3	28	8	32	13 cal.
20	c	1 sun. af. Trin.	taur.	4	24	3	28	8	32	12 cal.
21	d	Oct. Trinitat.	taur.	17	25	3	29	8	31	11 cal.
22	e	Albane mar	gemi.	1	26	3	29	8	31	10 cal.
23	f	Ethelb. K.	gemi.	14	27	3	30	8	30	9 cal.
24	g	John Baptist	gem.	27	28	3	30	8	30	8 cal.
25	a	Transl. of E-	canc.	10	29	3	31	8	29	7 cal.
26	b	John & Paul	canc.	23	1	3	32	8	28	6 cal.
27	c	2 sun. af. Trin.	leo	5	2	3	33	8	27	5 cal.
28	d	Quind. Trin.	leo	17	3	3	34	8	26	4 cal.
29	e	Peter Apost.	leo	29	4	3	35	8	25	3 cal.
30	f	Paul Conv.	virgo	11	5	3	36	8	24	Pridie

July hath xxxj dayes.

First quarter the 3. day, at 9 and 16 min. in the evening.
Full moon the 11 day, at 3 and 35 min. in the morning.
Last quarter the 17 day, at 7 and 9 min. in the evening.
New moon the 25 day, at 8 and 8 min. in the morning.

1	g	Oct. S. Iohn.	*Virgo*	23	6	3	37	8	23	Calend.	
2	a	Visit. of M.	*libra*	5	7	3	38	8	22	6	No.
3	b	Tran. Tho.	*libra*	17	8	3	39	8	21	5	no.
4	c	3 sun af. Tri.	*libra*	29	9	3	40	8	20	4	no.
5	d	Tres Trinitat.	*scorp.*	11	10	3	41	8	19	3	no.
6	e	Oct. S. Peter	*scorp.*	24	11	3	42	8	18	Pridie	
7	f	Term ends.	*sagit.*	7	12	3	43	8	17	Nonas	
8	g	Cyrill Bish	*sagit.*	20	13	3	44	8	16	8	id.
9	a	7 Brot. mar.	*capri.*	4	14	3	46	8	14	7	id.
10	b	Dep. S. Gil.	*capri.*	19	15	3	47	8	13	6	id.
11	c	4 sun af. Trin.	*aqua.*	3	16	3	49	8	11	5	id.
12	d	Sol sub Leone	*aqua.*	18	17	3	51	8	9	4	id.
13	e	Pabatus	*pisces*	3	18	3	52	8	8	3	id.
14	f	Divis. Apo	*pisces*	18	19	3	54	8	6	Pridie	
15	g	Q within	*aries*	2	20	3	55	8	5	Idus	
16	a	Osmond tra.	*aries*	16	21	3	57	8	3	17	Cal.
17	b	Kenelm K.	*taur.*	0	22	3	58	8	2	16	cal.
18	c	5 sun af. Tri.	*taur.*	14	23	4	0	8	0	15	cal.
19	d	Dog dales beg.	*taur.*	27	24	4	1	7	59	14	cal.
20	e	Margaret v.	*gemi.*	11	25	4	3	7	57	13	cal.
21	f	Praxedes v.	*gemi.*	24	26	4	4	7	56	12	cal.
22	g	Mary Mag.	*canc.*	6	27	4	6	7	54	11	cal.
23	a	Apolon. bish	*canc.*	19	28	4	8	7	52	10	cal.
24	b	Christina v.	*leo*	1	29	4	10	7	50	9	cal.
25	c	6 sun. af. Trin.	*leo*	14	30	4	12	7	48	8	cal.
26	d	Anne m. ma.	*leo*	25	1	4	14	7	46	7	cal.
27	e	7 Sleepers.	*virgo*	8	2	4	16	7	44	6	cal.
28	f	Samps. B.	*virgo*	20	3	4	18	7	42	5	cal.
29	g	Felix & fel.	*libra*	1	4	4	20	7	40	4	cal.
30	a	Abdon & S.	*libra*	13	5	4	22	7	38	3	cal.
31	b	German B.	*libra*	25	6	4	24	7	36	Pridie	

August hath xxxj dayes.

First quarter the 3. day, 35. min. after midnight.
Full moon the 9 day, at 11 and 24 min. before high noon.
Last quarter the 16 day, at 3 and 15 min. in the morning.
New moon the 23 day, 15 min. before midnight.

1	☾	7 sun. af. Trin.	*Scorp.*	7	7	4	26	7	34	Calend.	
2	d	Steph. bish	*scorp.*	19	8	4	28	7	32	4	No.
3	e	Inven. Ste.	*sagit.*	2	9	4	30	7	30	3	no.
4	f	Justine.	*sagit.*	15	10	4	32	7	28	Pridie	
5	g	Oswald.	*sagit.*	28	11	4	34	7	26	Nonas	
6	a	Trans. dom.	*capri.*	12	12	4	36	7	24	8	id.
7	b	Donatus	*capri.*	27	13	4	3[illegible]	7	22	7	id.
8	☾	8 sun. af. Tri.	*aqua.*	12	14	4	40	7	20	6	id.
9	d	Romaine m.	*aqua.*	27	15	4	42	7	18	5	id.
10	e	Laurence	*pisces*	12	16	4	45	7	15	4	id.
11	f	Tiburt. mar.	*pisces*	27	17	4	47	7	13	3	id.
12	g	Clare virg.	*aries*	12	18	4	49	7	11	Pridie	
13	a	Sol sub Virg.	*aries*	26	19	4	51	7	9	Idus.	
14	b	Eusebius	*taur.*	10	20	4	53	7	7	19	Cal.
15	☾	9 sun af. *Tri.*	*taur.*	24	21	4	55	7	5	18	cal.
16	d	Rochus ma.	*gemi.*	8	22	4	57	7	3	17	cal.
17	e	Oct. of Laur.	*gemi.*	21	23	4	59	7	1	16	cal.
18	f	Agap mart.	*canc.*	3	24	5	2	6	58	15	cal.
19	g	Magnus m.	*canc.*	16	25	5	4	6	56	14	cal.
20	a	Lewes Bish	*canc.*	28	26	5	6	6	54	13	cal.
21	b	Athanasius	*leo*	10	27	5	8	6	52	12	cal.
22	☾	10 sun. af. Tri.	*leo*	23	28	5	10	6	50	11	cal.
23	d	Tim. martyr	*virgo*	4	29	5	12	6	48	10	cal.
24	e	Barth. Apost	*virgo*	16	1	5	14	6	46	9	cal.
25	f	Lewes King	*virgo*	28	2	5	16	6	44	8	cal.
26	g	Severn bish	*libra*	10	3	5	18	6	42	7	cal.
27	a	Dog dayes end	*libra*	22	4	5	20	6	40	6	cal.
28	b	S. Austine.	*scorp.*	4	5	5	22	6	38	5	cal.
29	☾	11 sun. af. Tri.	*scorp.*	16	6	5	24	6	36	4	cal.
30	d	Felix & Au.	*scorp.*	28	7	5	26	6	34	3	cal.
31	e	Pauline.	*sagit.*	1	8	5	29	6	31	pridie	

September hath xxx. dayes.

First quarter the 1 day, at 1 and 33 min after midnight
Full moon the 7 day, at 5 and 44 min. in the afternoon
Last quarter the 14 day, at 2 and 18 min. afternoon.
New moon the 22 day, at 4 and 53 min. in the afternoon.

1	f	Giles abbot	*Sagit.*	24	9	5	31	6	29	Calend.	
2	g	Anthony m.	*capri.*	7	10	5	33	6	27	4	No.
3	a	Gregory bis.	*capri.*	21	11	5	36	6	24	3	no
4	b	Trans. of C.	*aqua.*	5	12	5	38	6	22	Pridie	
5	☾	12 sun. af. Tri.	*aqua.*	20	13	5	40	6	20	Nonas	
6	d	Eugen. conf.	*pisces*	5	14	5	42	6	18	8	id.
7	e	Enurchus	*pisces*	20	15		44	6	16	7	id.
8	f	Nat. of mar.	*aries*	5	16	5	47	6	13	6	id.
9	g	Gorgon. ma.	*aries*	20	17	5	49	6	11	5	id.
10	a	Silvius B.	*taur.*	5	18	5	51	6	9	4	id.
11	b	Hia inthus	*taur.*	19	19	5	54	6	6	3	id.
12	☾	13 Sun af Tri	*gem.*	3	20	5	56	6	4	pridie	
13	d	Sol sub Libra	*gemi.*	17	21	5	58	6	2	Idus	
14	e	Exaltatio cru	*canc.*	0	22	6	0	6	0	18	Cal.
15	f	Nicodemus	*canc.*	13	23	6	2	5	8	17	cal.
16	g	Edeth virg.	*canc.*	25	24	6	4	5	56	16	cal
17	a	Lambert b.	*leo*	8	25	6	6	5	54	15	cal.
18	b	Lit. Coron.	*leo*	20	26	6	9	5	51	14	cal.
19	☾	14 sun. af. Tri.	*virgo*	1	27	6	11	5	49	13	cal.
20	d	Eustachius	*virgo*	13	28	6	13	5	47	12	cal.
21	e	Matth. Apost.	*virgo*	25	29	6	16	5	44	11	cal.
22	f	Mauritius	*libra*	7	30	6	18	5	42	10	cal.
23	g	Tecla virg.	*libra*	19	1	6	20	5	40	9	cal.
24	a	Sam. And	*scorp.*	1	2	6	22	5	38	8	cal.
25	b	Firmicus b	*scorp.*	13	3	6	24	5	36	7	cal.
26	☾	15 sun. af. Tri.	*scorp.*	25	4	6	27	5	33	6	cal.
27	d	Judith col	*sagit.*	8	5	6	29	5	31	5	cal.
28	e	Exupertus	*sagit.*	20	6	6	31	5	29	4	cal.
29	f	Michael arch.	*capr.*	3	7	6	34	5	26	3	cal.
30	g	S. Hierome	*capr.*	17	8	6	36	5	24	pridie	

October hath xxxj daves.

First quarter the 1 day, 47 min. after midnight.
Full moon the 7 day, at 4 and 29 min. in the morning.
Last quarter the 14 day, at 5 and 23 min. in the morning
New moon the 22 day, at 10 and 32 min. before noon.
First quarter the 30 day, at 3 and 18 min. in the morning.

1	a	Remigius b.	*Aqua.*	0	9	6	38	5	2	Calend.
2	b	Leodegarius	*aqua.*	14	10	6	41	5	196	No
3	C	16 sun.af. Tri.	*aqua.*	29	11	6	43	5	17	5	no.
4	d	Francis con.	*piſces*	13	12	6	45	5	15	4	no.
5	e	Apoline ma	*piſces*	28	13	6	48	5	12	3	no.
6	f	Faith v. & m	*aries*	13	14	6	50	5	10	pridie	
7	g	Marke mar.	*aries*	28	15	6	52	5	8	nonas	
8	a	Pelagia pen	*taur.*	13	16	6	54	5	67		Id.
9	b	Den. B. m.	*taur.*	28	17	6	56	5	46		id.
10	C	17 sun.af. Tri	*gemi.*	12	18	6	58	5	25		id.
11	d	Nicasius B.	*gemi.*	26	19	7	1	4	594		id.
12	e	Wilfrid B. E.	*cane.*	9	20	7	3	4	573		id.
13	f	Sol ſub ſcorp.	*cane.*	22	21	7	5	4	55	pridie	
14	g	Calixtus B.	*leo*	4	22	7	7	4	53	Idus	
15	a	Wolfran biſh	*leo*	16	23	7	9	4	51	18	Cal.
16	b	Lucian biſh.	*leo*	28	24	7	11	4	49	17	cal.
17	C	18 ſun.af. Tri.	*virgo*	10	25	7	13	4	47	16	cal
18	d	Luke Evang.	*virgo*	22	26	7	16	4	44	15	cal.
19	e	Frideſwede	*libra*	4	27	7	18	4	42	14	cal.
20	f	Tres Michael	*libra*	16	28	7	20	4	40	13	cal.
21	g	0000 virg	*libra*	28	29	7	23	4	37	12	cal.
22	a	Mary Mal.	*ſcorp.*	10	30	7	25	4	35	11	cal.
23	b	Term begins	*ſcorp.*	22	1	7	27	4	33	10	cal.
24	C	19 ſun.af. Tri.	*ſagit.*	5	2	7	29	4	31	9	cal.
25	d	Criſpine	*ſagit.*	17	3	7	32	4	28	8	cal.
26	e	Evariſtus	*capri.*	0	4	7	34	4	26	7	cal.
27	f	Menſ Mich.	*capri.*	14	5	7	36	4	24	6	cal.
28	g	Sim & Jud	*capri.*	27	6	7	38	4	22	5	cal.
29	a	Marciſſus	*aqua.*	11	7	7	40	4	20	4	cal.
30	b	Germanus	*aqua.*	24	8	7	41	4	19	3	cal.
31	C	20 ſun.af. Tri.	*piſces*	9	9	7	43	4	17	pridie	

November hath xxx daies.

Full moon the 5 day, at 3. and 5 min. in the afternoon
Last quarter the 13 day, 39 min. after midnight.
New moon the 21 day, at 3 and 9. min. in the morning.
First quarter the 28 day, at 7. and 4 min. in the morning

1	d	All Saints.	*Piſces*	23	10	7	45	4 15	Calend.
2	e	**All ſoules**	*aries*	7	11	7	47	4 13	4 no
3	f	Craſt. Anim.	*aries*	22	12	7	49	4 11	3 no
4	g	**Emantius**	*taur.*	7	13	7	51	4 9	pridie
5	a	Pouder treaſ.	*taur.*	21	14	7	53	4 7	nonas
6	b	**Leonard**	*gemi.*	6	15	7	55	4 5	8 id.
7	c	21 ſun af. Tri.	*gemi.*	20	16	7	57	4 3	7 id.
8	d	4 **Crowned**	*canc.*	4	17	7	58	4 2	6 id.
9	e	**Theod. mar.**	*canc.*	17	18	8	0	4 0	5 id.
10	f	**Tryphon**	*leo*	0	19	8	1	3 59	4 id.
11	g	**Martin biſh**	*leo*	12	20	8	3	3 57	3 id.
12	a	Craſt. Mart.	*leo*	25	21	8	5	3 55	pridie
13	b	Sol ſub Sagit	*virgo*	7	22	8	6	3 54	Idus
14	c	28 ſun. af Tri.	*virgo*	18	23	8	8	3 52	18 Cal.
15	d	**Machute biſ.**	*libra*	0	24	8	10	3 50	17 cal.
16	e	**Edm. A. Ca.**	*libra*	12	25	8	12	3 48	16 cal.
17	f	**Hugh biſh. L.**	*libra*	24	26	8	14	3 46	15 cal.
18	g	Octab. Mart.	*ſcorp.*	6	27	8	15	3 45	14 cal.
19	a	**Elizabeth in**	*ſcorp.*	18	28	8	17	3 43	13 cal.
20	b	**Maximilian**	*ſagit.*	1	29	8	18	3 42	12 cal.
21	c	23 ſun. af. Trin	*ſagit.*	14	30	8	19	3 41	11 cal.
22	d	**Cicely virg**	*ſagit.*	27	1	8	21	3 39	10 cal.
23	e	**Clement**	*capri.*	10	2	8	22	3 38	9 cal.
24	f	**Chriſogonus**	*capri.*	24	3	8	23	3 37	8 cal.
25	g	Quind. Mart.	*aqua.*	8	4	8	24	3 36	7 cal.
26	a	**Linus Biſh.**	*aqua.*	21	5	8	25	3 35	6 cal.
27	b	**Agricola**	*piſces*	5	6	8	26	3 34	5 cal.
28	c	Advent ſund.	*piſces*	19	7	8	27	3 33	4 cal.
29	d	Term ends.	*aries*	3	8	8	28	3 32	3 cal
30	e	Andrew Apo.	*aries*	17	9	8	29	3 31	pridie

Full moon the 5 day, at 3 and 38 min. in the morning.
Last quarter the 12 day, at 10 and 23 min. at night.
New moon the 20 day, at 6 and 7 min. at night.
First quarter the 27 day, at 3 and 52 min. in the afternoon

1	f	Eligius bish	Taur.	2	10	8	29	3	31	Calend.		
2	g	Canutus	taur.	16	11	8	30	3	30	6	no.	
3	a	Barbara V	gemi.	0	12	8	30	3	30	5	no.	
4	b	Osmond B.	gemi.	14	13	8	31	3	29	4	no.	
5	c	1 sun. in Adv	gemi.	28	14	8	31	3	29	3	no.	
6	d	Nichol. bish	canc.	12	15	8	32	3	28	Pridie		
7	e	Ambr. bish.	canc.	25	16	8	32	3	28	Nonas		
8	f	Concept. Mary	leo	8	17	8	32	3	28	8	id.	
9	g	Cyprian	leo	20	18	8	32	3	28	7	id.	
10	a	Eulalia Vir.	virgo	2	19	8	32	3	28	6	id.	
11	b	Sol sub Capri	virgo	14	20	8	32	3	28	5	id.	
12	c	2 sun. in Adv.	virgo	26	21	8	32	3	27	4	id.	
13	d	Lucy virg.	libra	8	22	8	32	3	28	3	Id.	
14	e	Othilia vir.	libra	20	23	8	32	3	28	Pridie		
15	f	Valerius bis	scorp.	2	24	8	32	3	28	Idus		
16	g	O Sapientia	scorp.	14	25	8	32	3	28	17	Cal.	
17	a	Lazarus bis.	scorp.	26	26	8	32	3	28	16	cal.	
18	b	Christopher	sagit.	9	27	8	32	3	28	15	cal.	
19	c	3 sun. in Adv.	sagit.	22	28	8	31	3	29	14	cal.	
20	d	Julius mar.	capri.	6	29	8	31	3	29	13	cal.	
21	e	Tho. Apost.	capri.	20	1	8	30	3	30	12	cal.	
22	f	30 Martyrs	aqua.	4	2	8	30	3	30	11	cal.	
23	g	Victor. virg	aqua.	18	3	8	29	3	31	10	cal.	
24	a	Adam & Eve	pisces	2	4	8	29	3	31	9	cal.	
25	b	Nat. of Christ	pisces	16	5	8	28	3	28		cal.	
26	c	Stephen	aries	0	6	8	27	3	33	7	cal.	
27	d	John Evang.	aries	14	7	8	26	3	34	6	cal.	
28	e	Innocents da	aries	28	8	8	25	3	35	5	cal.	
29	f	Tho. Becket	taur.	12	9	8	24	3	36	4	cal.	
30	g	James tranſl	taur.	26	10	8	23	3	37	3	cal.	
31	a	Silvest B.	gem.	10	11	8	22	3	8	pridie		

VAVX. 1652.

A Prognostication for the time present, and future, according to the Sacred Scriptures, penned and published by the Prophets, and holy men of GOD.

Repent yee, for the Kingdome of Heaven is at hand. Mat. 3. 2.

Thus saith the Lord, stand in the wayes, and behold, and aske for the old way, which is the good way, and walke therein, and ye shall find rest for your soules. Jerem. 6. 16.

Wherein is contained many usefull, pleasant, and profitable Observations and Tables.

Composed, and made for the use of all sorts of men in generall.

By *John Vaux* of *St. Hellen Awckland. Anno Ætatis suæ* 77. The 3d Edition.

London, Printed by *F. L.* for the Company of Stationers, 1652.

The Contents of the severall Columnes in each page of the precedent Calendar.

IN the first Columne are placed the dayes of the Moneth, by which may be known how many dayes each Moneth containeth.

In the second are placed the dayes of the week, which are known by the seven Dominicall letters attributed thereunto.

In the third the beginning and ending of the Terms, with their severall returns, the moveable, and fixed Feasts, with some other intermediate dayes of note, the names of divers old and late Saints, which are recorded to good and profitable purpose, as the *Annunciation of our Lady*, the *Nativity of our Saviour*, &c. For the righteous shall be had in everlasting remembrance.

In the fourth is placed the Signe and Degree the Moon is under for every day at Noon.

In the fifth the age of the Moon for every day in the year.

In the sixth the hour and minute of Sun-rising at St. *Hellen Awckland*, which doubled, is the length of the night.

In the seventh the hour and minute of Sun-setting, which doubled, is the length of the day.

In the eighth is contained the Latine accompt, by Calends Nones and Ides.

The ninth and tenth contain the dayes of the Moneth, and dayes of the week, according to the Roman accompt, which differeth 10 dayes from the accompt used with us, for the first of our moneth is the eleventh of theirs.

Admonitio ad Lectorem.

Ubi in Calendario singulis fere diebus uniuscujusq; Mensis Sanctorum (quos vocant) nomina apposui, id eò feci, amice Lector, non quod eos omnes pro Divis habeo, quorum alioquos ne in bonis quidem duco: aut quod alioqui (si Sanctissimi sint) ijs divinum cultam atq; honorem tribuendum censeo, sed ut rectarum quarundam rerum (quarum stata tempora noscere plurimum refert, quarumq; ignoratio nostris hominibus obesse possit) quasi nota quædam sint atq; indicia. Atq; hæc quidem hujus facti & instituti ratio esto.

A PROGNOSTICATION.

THe *end of all things is at hand*, 1 Pet. 4. 7. *But of that day and hour knoweth no man*, Mat. 24. 36. Nevertheleſs it is permitted by holy Scripture to enforce by ſome conjectures and ſimilitudes, whereby to attain and come to the age or year of Chriſts ſecond coming, (the day and hour abiding alwayes unknown.) Our Lord hath invited and drawn us for to ſearch and obſerve by a certain ſimilitude or parable of a fig-tree, ſaying; *When the bough is yet tender, and it bringeth forth leaves, ye know that Summer is neer. So likewiſe ye when ye ſee all theſe things*, (viz. Mat. 24. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.) *know that the Kingdome of God is neer, even at the Doores*, Mat. 24. 32, 33. By theſe words, and by the faſhion of things future, and now preſent, whereof alſo many be paſt, he that diligently ſearcheth them, may eaſily conjecture ſomething of this, which divers Authors have ſomewhat manifeſted concerning the brevitie and ſmall enduring of this World, which I ſhall here briefly ſet down. Firſt I will ſet forth the words of *Elie* whereby the Jewes confound themſelves, which have ſet forth (as they ſay) how that the world ſhall endure 6000 yeare, that is to ſay 2000 years before the Law, 2000 years under the Law, and 2000 years after the Incarnation of Chriſt. Tō theſe words it ſeemeth Saint *Peter* alludeth, in his ſecond Epiſtle 3. Chap. and 8 verſe, ſaying; *That one day to the Lord is as a thouſand years, and a thouſand years as one day.* So likewiſe it followeth, that the Lord in ſix dayes created all, and the ſeventh day he likewiſe repoſed himſelf; likewiſe 6000 yeares he ſhall govern this world, ſubject to generation and corruption, and in the ſeventh thouſand begin a perpetual repoſe; and as on the ſixt day it was not in all permitted to work and travell, but that a good part of the ſame day drawing towards Evening was laid to the Sabbath, likewiſe the ſixth thouſand ſhall not be wholly ſuffered nor granted, as it is written in ſome

other passage, That the Lord shall abridge the dayes for the Elects sake, *Mat.* 24. 22. As the first six generations, that is to say, of *Adam*, *Seth*, *Kenan*, *Mahaleel* and *Jared*. Gen. 5. be departed and expired, and the seventh, which is *Enoch*, is immortall; so likewise 6000 years shall regenerate death, and in the seventh shall have the fortunate immortality his vigour. Likewise in St. *Mat.* 24. and in St. *Mark* 13. the Lord saith, *Of the day and houre knoweth no man, no not the Angels which are in Heaven, neither the Son himself, save the Father.* verse 32. *But as the dayes of* Noah *were, so likewise shall the comming of the Son of Man be. For as in the dayes before the flood, they did eat and drink, marrie and give in marriage, unto the day that* Noah *entred into the Ark. And knew nothing untill the flood came, and took them all away, so shall also the comming of the Son of Man be.* Mat. 24. 37. 38. 39. By these words it seemeth Jesus Christ to have taken not onely the similitude of the quality, but also of the quantity of things, I call qualities manners of this corrupted world, whereof there is no doubt, for St. *Luke* confirmeth it in his 17 chap. The quantity is called the number of years. The sentence is somewhat obscure, but St. *Matthew* declareth it, when he saith; *But as the days of* Noah *were, so likewise shall the comming of the Son of Man be.* Mat. 24. 37. And St. *Paul* to the *Romans* in the 5 Chap. ver. the 14. affirmeth how that *Adam* was the Form and Figure of Jesus Christ. And likewise he saith, 1 *Cor.* 15. 45. *The first man* Adam *was made a living soul, and the last man* Adam *was made a quickning Spirit: The first man is of the Earth, earthy; the second man is the Lord from heaven.* ver. 47. If then Jesus Christ is the other *Adam*, of whom the first hath been the Figure, and that the comming of Jesus Christ shall be as the dayes of *Noah* before the flood, who will not beleeve that so long time as is passed from *ADAM* Terrestriall, unto the dayes of *NOAH* and the Flood, that it shall not passe so much from *Adam* Cœlestiall, which is our Lord Jesus Christ, unto the end of the world by Fire. Saint *Peter* saith in his second Epistle, Chap. 3. vers. 10. *The day of the Lord shall come as a Theefe in the night, in the which the Heavens shall passe away with a noise, and the Ele-*

Elements ſhall melt with heat, and the Earth with the works that are therein, ſhall be burnt up. And by and by after he ſaith, *The heavens being on fire ſhall be diſſolved, and the Elements ſhall melt with heat,* verſe 12. Now it is evident out of *Geneſis*, Chap. the 5. that from *Adam* unto the flood be paſſed 1656 years, it is likewiſe true, how the end of the world ſhall be approaching to the like year of our Lord, 1656. It is near at hand, for there remaineth now no more but 4. yeares; yet for as much as no man knoweth the abbreviation of the ſaid time, the which is purpoſed for the Elect, for this reaſon it ſeemeth right difficult to know the time preciſely. There are others that ſay how the years of the Lord ought to be accounted, not from his Nativity, but from his Reſurrection, Aſcenſion or ſending of his holy ſpirit, which would make great variation and alteration of the yeares. And as *Noah* knew not the day nor the hour of the flood (yet alwayes of the yeare not ignorant) likewiſe to us it is permitted by the holy Scriptures to ſearch the year, albeit that the day and houre remains unknown. Some alſo conjecture the end of the World from the birth of Chriſt unto his Paſſion and Reſurrection, which commeth to 33 years and certain dayes, whoſe number is unknown. And for every yeare of Jeſus Chriſt they account ſo many Moſaicall yeares, that is to ſay, Jubilees, and ſo make every yeare 50 yeares, the which Jubilee ſeemeth right well to agree together, for 33 Jubilees be of our Civill yeares, 1650. whereunto adde certaine few years for the portion and reſt of the dayes that Chriſt lived among us, more than the ſaid 33 yeares. It ſhould be more evident if every one of the ſaid yeares of the life of Chriſt Jeſus, we ſhould make compariſon and ſimilitude to every Jubilee of the Church then beginning. And if the ſimilitude of things make ſo many yeares of Chriſt, as of the Jubilees of the Church, it ſhould be, the more to account of the end of the World: But for as much as the divine things ought to be more ſubtilly, and at length treated, I will make here no further mention; onely thus much, there are other things

that would a little ſerve to this purpoſe, as the perfect accompliſhment of the Scriptures and Prophecies, in ſo much as one jot is not written in the holy Scriptures that ſhall not be accompliſhed before the end of the World. By theſe words we may certainly perſwade our ſelves that the World is now lame, and very ancient, and in manners and fashions faileth and greatly halteth.

Tempora mutantur, & nos mutamur in illis.
The times are changed as you ſee,
And we in them much changed be.

The Suns entrance into the four Cardinall ſignes of the Zodiack.

AFter that God (for the ſin of man) had brought a Flood upon the face of the whole earth, and ſo deſtroyed it, he ſaid, *Hereafter ſeed-time and harveſt, and cold and heat, and Summer and Winter, and day and night ſhall not ceaſe, ſo long as the Earth remaineth.* Gen. 8. 22.

Of the Spring.

THis Quarter being the firſt Quarter Aſtronomicall, taketh its beginning at ſuch time as that glorious Lamp of heaven, the never-reſting Sun, having finiſhed his courſe through the 12 Signes of the Zodiack, immediately without intermiſſion beginneth his courſe again, entring into the firſt minute of the firſt Æquinoctiall, Orientall, and fiery Signe *Aries*, which this year happeneth with us upon Tueſday the ninth of *March*, 34 min. paſt 8 at night, which time we uſually count that the Spring commenceth, at this time the dayes and nights are of an equall length through the whole World, the Sun having neither declination from the Æquinoctiall, nor amplitude from the Eaſt or Weſt points of the Horizon in an oblique Sphære, but to thoſe that live in a right Sphære (that is to ſay directly under the Poles of the VVorld) who have but one day and one night in the whole yeare (as in *Greenland* and other places within the Artick and Antartick Circles) the Sun at this time is directly in their Horizon, ſo that it is the beginning of day to thoſe that are ſituate on the North ſide of the Æquinoctiall, and the

beginning

beginning of night to those on the Southside thereof. Now those who live directly under the Æquinoctiall have their dayes and nights of an equall length through the whole year, their amplitude and declination being alwayes equall, and at this time the Sun passeth directly over their heads at noon, and casteth their shadow perpendicular, the people that inhabite in these places have the poles of the world in their Horizon, and enjoy one benefit which no other people in the world besides can, for in 24 hours all the Stars both Northward and Southward do rise and set; so that they can see the Stars neer both the Poles at once.

Omnia nunc florent, & nunc nova temporis ætas,
Et nova de gravido palmite gemma tumet.
Et modo formatis operitur frondibus arbos,
Prodit & in summum seminis herba solum.
Et tepidum volucres concentibus aëra mulcent,
Ludit & in pratis, luxuriátque pecus.
Nunc blandi Soles, ignotáque prodit hirundo,
Et Luteum cella sub trabe figit Opus.
Nunc patitur cultus ager, & removetur aratro,
Vere nitent terræ, vere remissus ager.
Nunc herbæ rupta tellure cacumina tollunt,
Nunc tumido gemmas cortice palmes agit.
Vere movet curvas materna per æquora puppes
Ire, nec hibernas jam minuisse minas.

This Quarter continueth untill the Sun hath made his progress through these vernall signes, ♈, ♉, & ♊.

Of Summer.

Summer beginneth with us according to Astronomicall computation Thursday the 10 day of June, 22 min. past 11 at night, at which time *Oculus mundi*, I mean the Sunne, entreth into the first minute of the first Solsticiall signe ♋, a signe of the watry Triplicity, his greatest Declination from the Æquinoctiall line towards the North being then (according to the exact observation of *Tycho Brach.*) 23 degrees, 31 min. and 30 seconds. Now are the dayes longest, and nights shortest to all people that inhabit on the North side of the Æquinoctiall line,

And contrariwiſe, winter ſeaſon, ſhorteſt dayes, and longeſt nights to all thoſe people that inhabit on the Southſide of the Æquinoctiall. This Quarter continueth untill the Sun hath finiſhed his courſe through theſe 3 Æſtivall Signes, ♋, ♌, & ♍.

Of Autumne.

AUtumne the third Quarter of the year beginneth at the Suns entrance into the firſt degree of the ſigne *Libra*, into which the Sun entreth upon Sunday the 12 day of *September* 28 min. paſt 2 in the afternoon, making day and night both of an equall length to all the world. This Quarter as it is Autumne to us, ſo it is Spring to our *Antipodes*, and all the Southern Inhabitants; and juſt ſo is our Spring ſeaſon, Autumne to them. This Quarter continueth ſo long as the Sun is paſſing through theſe three ſignes ♎, ♏, and ♐.

Sæpe ſub autumno cum fœcundiſſimus annus,
Plenaq; purpureo ſubrubet uva mero.
Cum modo frigoribus premimur, modo ſolvimur æſtu,
Aëre non certo Corpora languor habet.

Of winter.

WInter Quarter being the fourth and laſt Quarter of the year Aſtronomicall, beginneth with us upon Friday the 11 day of *December*, 11 min. paſt 2 in the morning, at which time the Sun entreth into the firſt ſcruple of the ſecond Solſticial ſign *Capricornus*, being now at his furtheſt limits or declination towards the South; and now as it is winter ſeaſon, ſhorteſt dayes and longeſt nights to us Northern Inhabitants, ſo is it Summer ſeaſon, longeſt dayes, and ſhorteſt nights to our *Antipodes*, and all other Southern Inhabitants.

Now Boreas *blaſts all living things do nip,*
And ſapleſſe trees of Summers fruit do ſtrip:
Now Hills, Rocks, Mountains covered are with ſnow,
which ſoon with floods the valleys overflow.

This Quarter continueth until the Sun hath made his progreſſe through the three laſt ſigns ♑ ♒ & ♓. And then is his whole revolution finiſhed from the firſt degree of ♈, untill the laſt degree of ♓. *For, in them hath God ſet a Tabernacle for the Sun, which commeth forth as a Bridegroom out of his chamber,*

and

and rejoyceth as a Giant to run his course. It goeth forth from the uttermost part of the heaven, and runneth about unto the end of it again, and there is nothing hid from the heat thereof. Psalm 19. 5. 6.

Of Eclipses.

NO leſſe than four Eclipſes ſhall this year be obſerved upon the ſuperficies of this Globe of Mortality, two of the Sun, and as many of the Moon. The firſt of the Sun, and both of the Moon will be viſible in moſt of the Kingdoms & places of *Europe*, the fourth & laſt will not be viſible in our Hemiſphere. The firſt Eclipſe of the Moon will happen upon Monday the 15 day of *March*. The beginning of the Eclipſe will be according to *Lichſtadius*, at 3 of the Clock in the morning, 3 min. and 47 ſeconds after. The middle or greateſt obſcuration at 4 of the clock, 54 min. and 44 ſeconds after. The end thereof at 6 of the clock, 45 min. and 41 ſeconds. The totall duration will be 3 hours, 41 min. 54 ſeconds.

The ſecond Eclipſe of the Moon will happen upon Tueſday the 7 day of *September*.

The beginning thereof at	5 hor. 42 min. 12 ſec.
The middle or greateſt obſcuration at	7 hor. 24 min. 50 ſec.
The end thereof at	9 hor. 7 min. 28 ſec.
The totall duration	3 hor. 25 min. 26 ſec.

The Eclipſe of the Sun viſible in our Horizon, will happen upon Monday the 29 day of *March*.

The beginning thereof at	10 hor. 19 min. 17 ſec.

The middle or greateſt deprivation of light at 11 h. 35 m. 13 ſec. The end thereof 43 min. & 9 ſeconds after high noon.

The totall duration 2 houres, 14 minutes, and 2 ſeconds. This will be the moſt fearfull and terrible Eclipſe that hath been in our dayes, yea it will be greater than that ominous Eclipſe of the Sun that will fall *Anno* 1654. howbeit never ſince the Eldeſt men living were born, did there appear two ſuch great Eclipſes in *England*, within ſo ſhort a compaſſe of time: and as they are great and terrible, ſo I conceive they will produce ſome wonder-

full

full ſtrange and unheard-of accidents and alterations in moſt Kingdomes and places of *Europa*: for it is manifeſt, and even experience in all ages hath infallibly taught us, that Eclipſes have their influences and operations, and have alwayes been attended with ſome notable events and ſequels. *In genere fida experientia Philoſophos & Aſtrologos docuit, Eclipſes in natura habere ſuas cauſas, & ſi nul eſſe ſigna pœnarum.* Changes in Commonwealths, wars &c. divers times are by Eclipſes blazing ſtars &c. foreſignified, which we have ſeen plentifully fulfilled in our time, to the great terror and amazement of this Kingdome and others conterminate: and though they have for the moſt part a cauſe in nature, yet by the will and appointment of God do foreſignifie ſuch things as fore-runners of the wrath of God, as the ſigns in the aire which *Joſephus* mentioneth immediately foregoing the deſtruction of *Jeruſalem*, and the horrible ſigns preceding the generall Judgement. Doe but peruſe the writings of Aſtrologers, and you ſhall find that Eclipſes have great influences, as *Meſſalah* in his 7th. book *De rebus Eclipſium*, tells us. *Scito quod in Eclipſi non poteſt fieri, quin ſignificetur magnum aliquod accidens, ſecundum quantitatem ipſius Eclipſis.* Do but ſee what *Leonitius* ſaith in his Book *De Eclipſibus*. *Eclipſes enim Solis præſertim cum plurimum obtenebratur, non leves ac tenues, ſed ſemper atroces, funeſtos & tragicos exitus afferre ſolent.* Did there not appear a great Eclipſe of the Sun, *Anno 1639.* and did there not happen many other Lunar ones ſince, and another Solar *Anno* 1645. moſt of them hapning in the 8. Houſe, termed of Aſtrologers *Domus mortis*, *Mars* being for the moſt part predominate in ſuch Eclipſes; Surely if we would but obſerve the hand of God, we may ſee that in all ages he forewarns us by his inſtruments; but we like ſtiffe-necked people nothing regard Gods handy-work, and though his judgements have a long time been in the land, and great calamities ſtill ſeem to impend and hang over us, yet none truly amends, nor condoles our unhappy differences, but ſtill covet for thoſe things that periſh. *O utinam tandem poſt diuturnas diſceptationes, ac longas perturbationes, concordia in religione fiat. Sed ita comparatum eſt, ut zizania cum tritico uſque ad diem meſſis*

is crescant. *Semper enim Ecclesia gravibus procellis fuit exposita, eritque donec ille supremus Judex ac justus Arbiter venerit, qui zizanijs funditus extirpatis, ericium suum colligit, & omnes fideles in unitate congregabit, ubi unus Pastor, & unum Ovile erit.*

Let us now at last repent with *Niniveh*, and amend our wayes, and speedily call upon our mercifull God, lest he suddenly consume us with *Sodom* and *Gomorrah* in the heat of his heavy wrath and indignation. Let us without delay turn unto the Lord, asking remission of our manifold sins committed against him, so iniquity shall not be our ruine. *Let the wicked forsake his wayes, and the unrighteous his own imaginations, and return unto the Lord, and he will have mercy upon him, and to our God, for he will abundantly pardon.* *Isa.* 55. 7. Let us with contrite hearts embrace the gladsome tydings of the Gospell, that through his infinite goodnesse and mercy we may be safely protected, and wholly delivered from all evills both of Soul and Body. *Amen. Amen.*

When Gracious God by sacred word,
Vouchsafes to call from cursed course;
O happy we ten thousand times,
If feeling hearts do yield remorse.
But if contempt of offer'd grace
Accuse us, craving sentence just;
Then cursed we ten thousand times,
For Hell remains, when hence we must:
Consider this my Country deare,
And mark it England *heedily,*
The Lord now speaks, then take thy good,
Or look for Vengeance speedily.

Of Solar Eclipses, and the causes thereof.

THe Eclipse of the Sun is nothing else but the direct interposition of the body of the Moon betwen our sight & the Sun, for the Moon being a dense, solid, and opacous body, and not transe

transparent, comming between the Sunne and the Earth, (which is alwayes in a Conjunction) doth thereby hide more or lesse of the Sunnes bright shining body from our sight, but yet the Sun is not eclipsed in every Conjunction, but when it falleth in or neer to the head or tail of the Dragon, which signifyeth none other thing but the intersection of two circles, that is to say of the Ecliptique, and of the circle that carrieth the Moone, called her Deferent, cutting one another in two points, whereof that intersection which is VVestwards, when as the Moon goeth towards the North is called the Head, and that which is Eastwards, when the Moon goeth towards the South, is called the Taile, and as the 12 Signs, the 7 Planets, and 5 Aspects, have all their distinct Characters, so is the point called the Dragons head thus marked ☊, and the other intersection called the Dragons Taile thus ☋; and it may sometimes so fall out that the Sun may suffer two totall and centrall Eclipses in the space of six moneths; one of which hapning before the Sunnes *Apogeum*, and the other after, in which case there can happen no full Moon Eclipsed that year; but it cannot be universall (as the Moons Eclipse is) but may appear in one Climate a great Eclipse, in another it may be lesser, and in other some no Eclipse at all, and that at the self-same instant, because the Eclipse of the Sun dependeth principally on the Parallax of the Moon, which is different in every Climate, yet ancient Historians do affirme, that the Eclipse of the Sun was universall at the death of Christ, which was miraculous, and that it was also at the full of the Moon (which was also as miraculous) as is evident by holy Scripture, as also by St. *August.* who saith that the Jews were wont to keep their Feast of Passeover (at which time Christ suffered) alway at the full of the Moon, and therefore *Dionysius* a Senator of *Athens* beholding that Eclipse, cryed out saying these words, *aut Deus Naturæ patitur, aut mundi machina dissolvetur*, Either God this day suffereth, or else the Fabrick of the world shall immediately be dissolved. But I let that passe as a most miraculous accident; for seeing that the Sun farre exceedeth the Earth in bignesse, and the Earth far exceedeth

duh the Moon, therefore the Cone of the Earths shadow cannot take a way or hide the whole body of the Sun from all parts of the Earth, but one part only shall observe the same to be total or of like quantity. Hence it may appear, that the Sun loseth no light but onely we are deprived of the same by the interposition of the Moons terreneall body, and therefore Astronomers define, that it is *Interceptio luminis solaris profecta ex interpositione Lunæ inter solem atque aspectum nostrum.* So that *Suidas* well observs, that *Solis Eclipsis fit, quando Luna in ipsum incurrit.*

Of the Eclipse of the Moon, what it is, and when it chanceth.

THe Moon having no light, but what she receiveth of the Sun, can never be eclipsed but at the full, yet not at every full, but when she is diametrically opposite to the Sun, and the Earth in the midst of them both. Hence the Philosopher rightly defineth it that it is *privatio luminis in Luna, orta à diametrali terræ inter Solem & Lunam oppositione.* Therefore the Moon being full of light, and exactly opposite to the Sun in the Head or Tail of the Dragon may be totally eclipsed and deprived of light by the shadow of the Earth, for the Earth being [illegible]ick & solid body, casteth its shadow to that point which is opp[illegible] to the Sun (whom it is that enlightneth the Moon, & all æthereall regions (*suo lumine*) unlesse that point opposite to him.) When therefore the Moon at her full and opposition to the Sun entreth into that obscure part, on which the shadow of the Earth falleth, she doth thereby lose the Suns light, and is obscure and dark, which we call an Eclipse. And here observe and be assured, that there is no star whatsoever that can enter this shadow, but the Moon alone, in regard of her propinquity to the Earth. And although *Venus* and *Mercury* are sometimes within the said limits, yet they are alwayes nigh the Sun & are never opposite to him, so that this massie Globe of the Earth can never interpose thereby, to hide the Suns glorious beames from them. And although the Moon is opposite to the Sunne every moneth, she is not therefore eclipsed in every opposition, but then onely when at the opposition she is found not neer the Ecliptique, having then little or no latitude.

Their

Their Effects are ſaid to continue ſo many years as the Eclipſe of the Sunne laſteth hours, and ſo many moneths as the Eclipſe of the Moon laſteth hours.

The uſe of the two following Tables, generally ſhewing the time of full Sea, or High-water at any time.

THe firſt of theſe Tables only ſheweth the names of certain Ports or Havens in and about *England*, with the number of the point of the Compaſſe making full Sea, or high water in any of them. The other Table ſheweth the time of high water in hours and minutes at any of the places found in the following Table. Their uſe is thus: Seeke the place where you would know the time of high water in the firſt of theſe Tables, and obſerve what figure ſtandeth at the end of that line, where you find the place you look for, then ſeek the age of the Moone (which you may finde in the fifth Columne of the Calendar) which two numbers being known, repair to the other Table, and find the age of the Moon in the firſt or ſecond Columne thereof under the title of the Moons age, and the other number among the great figures in the head of the Table, and in the common angle or meeting of theſe two lines, you ſhall have the time of high water in hours and mintes.

Example. I would know the time of high-water at *Tinmouth* the 2 day of January this preſent year, 1652. I looke in the Calendar, and find the Moon on that day to be 1 day old: and the figure ſtanding againſt *Tinmouth* in the firſt of theſe Tables is 5. Now finding 1 the Moons age in the firſt Columne of this Table, and 5 the number againſt *Tinmouth* in the head thereof, I guide mine eye down from 5 in the head of the Table, till I come againſt 1 the Moons age, and there I find 3 and 48, which is 3 hours and 48 min. or 3 of the clock and 48 min. paſt, at which time it will be high water at *Tinmouth*, the ſecond day of January, 1652.

In like manner the ſame day at *Berwick* it will be high water 33 min. after 4 of the clock, at *Scarborough* the ſame day it will be high water 18 min. after 5 of the clock; and in this manner you may find the time of high water in any of the places mentioned in the firſt Table.

But

But you are to note that the Tides do not allwayes fall out so exactly as the time found in this Table, by reason of the difference of the Moons Latitude, boistrous winds, land flouds, great windings of the Land, and distance from the main Sea, &c. which doe often retard and keep back the Tides, and cause them sometimes to erre from the time here found, but this is the exactest rule that can generally be given for the finding of them.

A Table shewing the names of certain Havens, in and about England; with the number of the point of the Compasse that (unto which when the Moon commeth) maketh Full-Sea, or High-water.

Quinborough Southampton, Portsmouth, Isle of Wight, Spits, Kentish Knock.	1
Rochester, Maldon, Aberdeene, Redband, West end of the Nowre.	2
Gravesend, Downes, Rumney, Tener, Scilly-halfe tide, Blackneese.	3
Dundee, St. Andrews, Lisbone, St. Lucas, Bell Isle, Holy Isle.	4
London, Tinmouth, Hartlepool, White bay, Amsterdam, Britain, Galizia,	5
Barwick, Flamborough head, Bridlinton Bay, Burdeaux.	6
Scarborough Quarter tide, Lawrenas, Severn, Korkhaven, Dungarum.	7
New-castle, Humber, Falmouth, Sally, Dartmouth, Torbay, St. Mallows.	8
Plymouth, Weymouth, Hull, Lyn, Davids head, Antwerp,	9
Bristoll, Foulneese, at the Start.	10
Milford, Bridgwater, Landsend, Waterford, Abermorick.	11
Portland, Peterport, Harflew, the Hague, St. Magnes sound, Dublin, Lumbay.	12
Pool, St. Hellen, Cames, Orkney, Fair Isles, Kildien.	13
Needles, Lavsto, North and South fore lands.	14
Yarmouth, Dover, Harwick, St. John de Luce, Calice Road.	15
Rye, Winchelsey, Gorend, Thames, Rhodes.	16

A Table shewing the time of High-Water in hours and minutes, in any of the places mentioned in the former TABLE.

The Moons Age.	1 H M	2 H M	3 H M	4 H M	5 H M	6 H M	7 H M	8 H M	9 H M	10 H M	11 H M	12 H M	13 H M	14 H M	15 H M	16 H M
1	12. 48	1. 33	2. 18	3. 3	3. 48	4. 33	5. 18	6. 3	6. 48	7. 33	8. 18	9. 3	9. 48	10. 33	11. 18	12. 3
2	1. 36	2. 21	3. 6	3. 51	4. 36	5. 21	6. 6	6. 51	7. 36	8. 21	9. 6	9. 51	10. 36	11. 21	12. 6	12.51
3	2. 24	3. 9	3. 54	4. 39	5. 24	6. 9	6. 54	7. 39	8. 24	9. 9	9. 51	10.39	11. 24	12. 9	12.54	1. 39
4	3. 12	3. 57	4. 42	5. 27	6. 12	6. 57	7. 42	8. 27	9. 12	9. 57	10.42	11. 27	12. 12	12. 57	1. 42	2. 27
5	4. 00	4. 45	5. 30	6. 15	7. 00	7. 45	8. 30	9. 15	10.00	10.45	11. 30	12. 15	1. 00	1. 45	2. 30	3. 15
6	4. 48	5. 33	6. 18	7. 3	7. 48	8. 33	9. 18	10. 3	10 48	11.33	12.18	1. 3	1. 48	2. 33	3. 18	4. 3
7	5. 36	6. 21	7. 6	7. 51	8. 36	9. 21	10. 6	10. 51	11 36	12.21	1. 6	1. 51	2. 36	3. 21	4. 6	4. 51
8	6. 24	7. 9	7. 54	8. 39	9. 24	10. 9	10. 54	11. 39	12 24	1. 9	1. 54	2. 39	3. 24	4. 9	4. 54	5. 39
9	7. 12	7. 57	8. 42	9. 27	10. 12	10. 57	11. 42	12. 27	1 12	1. 57	2. 42	3. 27	4. 12	4. 57	5. 42	6. 27
10	8. 00	8. 45	9. 30	10. 15	11. 00	11. 45	12. 30	1. 15	2 00	2. 45	3. 30	4. 15	5. 00	5. 45	6. 30	7. 15
11	8. 48	9. 33	10. 18	11. 3	11. 48	12. 33	1. 18	2. 3	2 48	3. 33	4. 18	5. 3	5. 48	6. 33	7. 18	8. 3
12	9. 36	10. 21	11. 6	11. 51	12. 36	1. 21	2. 6	2. 51	3 36	4. 21	5. 6	5. 51	6. 36	7. 21	8. 6	8. 51
13	10. 24	11. 9	11. 54	12. 39	1. 24	2. 9	2. 54	3. 39	4 24	5. 9	5. 54	6. 39	7. 24	8. 9	8. 54	9. 39
14	11. 12	11. 57	12. 42	1. 27	2. 12	2. 57	3. 42	4. 27	5 12	5. 57	6. 42	7. 27	8. 12	8. 57	9. 42	10.27
15	12. 00	12. 45	1. 30	2. 15	3. 00	3. 45	4. 30	5. 15	6 00	6. 45	7. 30	8. 15	9. 00	9. 45	10. 30	11.15

ut Annulus Annus.

Of the year and the parts thereof.

THe word *annus*, is ſo called, *quaſi annulus*, becauſe (as the Greek word Ἐνιαυτὸς ſignifyeth) *in ſe convertitur annus*. And this was the reaſon, why the *Ægyptians* in their myſticall cyphers (called *literæ hieroglyphicæ*) did uſe the picture of a Serpent, with his tayl in his mouth to ſignifie a year. Much confuſedneſs hath been in the computation of the true year, by *Romulus*, *Numa Pompilius*, and *Julius Cæſar*, but that Computation which *Julius* found out we have imbraced, and doe at this day follow, calling our year *annum Julianum & annum magnum*, having relation to the monethly year called *annus Lunaris*; and ſometimes this great year is called *annus vertens*, *à vertendo*, becauſe it is alwayes turning and running on. Moreover we muſt remember that the Romans did begin their yeare at *March*; whence that moneth which ſince hath been called *Julius*, in the honour of *Julius Cæſar*, was by them called *Quintilis*, becauſe it was the fifth moneth, and that moneth which ſince hath been *Auguſtus*, in remembrance of *Auguſtus Cæſar*, was by them called *Sextilis*, becauſe it was their ſixth moneth. Thus then that great year being divided into 12 moneths, every moneth was divided into 3 parts, *id eſt*, *Calendas*, *Nonas*, & *Idus*. The Calends were ſo proper unto the Romans, that *Auguſtus Cæſar*, when he purpoſed never to doe what he was requeſted, was wont by way of proverb to ſay that he would doe it, *ad Calendas Græcas*, that is to ſay in our Engliſh proverb, at latter *Lammas* [never.] But for the better underſtanding of theſe Calends, Nones, and Ides, I have inſerted them in the 8th Columne of the Calendar, againſt every day in the year. *Hos verſiculos ſi memoriæ tenes facile erit quemvis meæ ſis diem per Calendas, Nonas, & Idus expiimere.*

Prima dies Menſis cujuſque eſt dicta Calendæ
Sex Nonæ, Maius, October, Julius & Mars,
Quatuor at reliquis dabit Idus quilibet octo,
Inde dies alios omnes dic eſſe Calendas
Quas retro numerans, dices à Menſe ſequente.

A Prognostication.

In English thus,

Each moneths first day the Romans Calends name,
March May October July six Nones claim
The rest but four: Each moneth contains 8 Ides.
Thence from the Calends stile all dayes besides;
Count backward still thus Aprils fourteenth day
The eighteenth of Mayes Calends stile you may.

The Iewes divide the Artificiall day into 4 Quarters, by allowing to every Quarter 3 hours, accounting the first hour of the first Quarter at the rising of the Sun, and the third hour of the said Quarter, they called the third hour, and the third hour of the second Quarter, they called the sixth hour, which was mid-day or noon-tide, the third hour of the third Quarter the ninth hour, the second hour of the fourth Quarter the eleventh houre and they called the last hour which was the twelfth hour of the day. Eventide, By knowing this account, you may the better understand certain places of holy Scripture, making mention of things don at certain hours, not like unto our common hours For whereas it is said in the Gospell of S. Iohn, Cap. 4. Ver. 52. That Christ healed the Rulers Son that was sick of an Ague in Capernaum, and that the Ague left him the seventh houre, is as much as to say, the Ague left him at one of the clock in the afternoon. Again whereas mention is made in the Gospell of S. Matthew, Chap. 20. v. 6. of the labourers that came to work in the vineyard at the eleventh hour, is to be understood at 5 of the Clock in the afternoon. But you must not think that the sun riseth nor yet goeth down in Iewry alwayes at six of the Clock, for then they should have no artificiall day nor night, but all dayes and nights should be alike, but you have to note, that as the Astronomers doe divide the Artificiall day, and Artificial night into hours, both equall and unequall, so the Iews doe divide each of them into Quarters in manner and forme before expressed. Likewise they divided the Artificiall night into foure Quarters, otherwise called by them the four Watches of the night, for the first three hours was the first Watch during which time all the Soldiers both yong and old of any fortified Town were wont to watch, the second three hours they called the second Watch, which was about the dead of the night, at which time the yong Soldiers onely watched, and the third Quarter of the night, containing also three hours, and was called the third watch, the Soldiers of middle age did watch, and the last three hours called the fourth watch, which was about the break of day the old Soldiers onely watched.

Of the diversity of Moneths.

THere be three kinds of Moneths Solar Lunar, and Vulgar or Civil. The Moneth Solar (having relation to the motion of the Sun) is the space of time that the Sun continueth in one signe, which according to his mean or equal motion he performeth in 30 dayes.

The Moneth Lunar dependeth upon the motion of the Moon, and is

the

the ſpace of time in which the Moone runneth through the whole Zodiack, beginning at ſome known point thereof, and returneth to the ſame point again, and this is called the moneth *Periodicall* or of *Peragration*. Again the ſpace of time contained from one conjunction with the Sun to the next is called a moneth *Synodicall*: But *Johannes de ſacro Boſco* ſaith that there be four kinds, viz.

The Moneth of	Peragration,	containing	27 dayes 7 ho: 43' 7"
	Apparition,		28 dayes,
	Medicinall,		26 dayes 12 hours.
	Conſecution.		29 dayes 12 houres.

The uſuall moneth is a number of dayes according as they are in the Calendar, and among the Latines, *Romulus* firſt diſtinguiſhed the monethes, dividing the year in ten parts, as *Ovid* in this diſtich.

Tempora dirigeret cum Conditor urbis, in anno
Conſtituit menſes quinque bis eſſe ſuo.

The firſt Moneth he called *March, à Marte patre ſuo.* The ſecond he called *April*, either *ab aperiendo, quia omnia hoc menſe aperiuntur & germinent*, becauſe the pores of the Earth are then opened: or *ab Æneæ matre Venere.* The third *May à Majoribus.* The fourth *June, à Juuenibus.* The other Moneths are called *Quintilis, Sextilis, September, October, November, December*, to wit *Quintilis*, becauſe it was the fifth Moneth diſtant from *March*, *Sextilis*, becauſe it was the ſixth, *September*, becauſe it was the ſeventh diſtant, as appears by that of *Ovid.*

Martis erat Primus menſis. Venerisq; ſecundus,
Hæc generis princeps, ipſius ille pater,
Tertius à ſenibus, Juvenum de nomine quartus
Quæ ſequitur numero, turba notata fuit.

But *Numa Pompilius* following *Romulus* added two Months more, namely January and February, whence *Ovid* in the ſame place.

At Numa nec Janum, nec avitas præterit umbras,
Menſibus antiquis addidit ille duos.

January takes its name *à Janua, quoniam non aliter per Janu-*

arium in annum, quam per Ianuam in Atrium ſit ingreſſus, or of *Ianus*, who is feigned to have two faces, ſo that January hath two reſpects, one to the year paſt, the other to the year to come. February comes a *Februo*, id eſt *Sacrifico*, becauſe then the Romans offered ſacrifice to *Pluto*, and other Infernall Gods, for the ſouls of their Anceſtors.

Iulius Cæſar, who lived many years after *Numa*, perceiving the Lunar to containe onely 354 dayes, by the advice of *Soſigenes* (an excellent Mathematician) added 11 dayes 6 houres, making the year to conſiſt of 365 dayes 6 hours, which is called *Annus Civilis*, and is ſtill uſed for the vulgar year. Moreover he divided theſe 365 dayes into 12 moneths, giving to ſome 30, to other 31 dayes, orderly; but finding it to exceed a day in *anno communi*, he therefofore took a day from February, which he reſtored iu *Anno Biſſextili*, therefore in the time of *Iulius*, in the beginning of the coſtitution of the Julian year, January had 31 dayes, Feb 29 *in anno communi*, 30 *in Biſſextili*, March 31. April 30. May 31, June 30, *Quintilis* (which *Julius Cæſar* named July, according to his own name, in regard he was born in that moneth) 31, *Sextilis* 30, September 31, October 30, November 31, December 30. *Auguſtus Cæſar* following *Iulius*, called the ſixt moneth *Sextilis*, *Auguſtus*, after his own name, grudging his moneth ſhould be ſhorter than July, and therefore he ſubſtracted one day from February, and added it to Auguſt, ſo that February hath but 28 dayes *in anno communi*, and 29 *in anno Biſſextili*: And becauſe he ſaw the following moneth July, Auguſt, and September not conveniently to containe 31 dayes, therefore he took one day from September, and added the ſame to October, ſo likewiſe he took one from Novemb. and added to Decemb. and ſo the 12 moneths called *menſis civilis* are numbred, as in our vulgar Calendar at this day.

Deſcripſi hic brevitur cunctis cum partibus annum,
unde patet celeri quod curſu labitur ævum,
& veluti rapido ſemper pede tranſvolat ætas:
Sic hominum quoq, vita fugit, nec fixa manebit:
Ergo ſumme Pater me ad æterna ſæcula ſerva,
Nam nihil hæc vita eſt, niſi cura laborq; perennis.

A

A Table of Expences.

If any man desire t' account
To what's Expences do amount,
Within this Table doth appear,
His daily charge each moneth and year.

Expences for one day.	pou.	shill.	pen.	farth.		pound	shill.	pen.	farth.		pounds.	shill.	pen.	farth.
A farthing				1										
A half penny				2										
A penny			1	0										
Two pence			2	0										
Three pence			3	0										
A groat			4	0										
Five pence			5	0										
Six pence			6	0										
A shilling			12	0										
18 pence		1	6	0										
2 sh. 6 pence		2	6	0										
5 shillings		5	0	0										
10 shillings		10	0	0										
20 shillings		20	0	0										
10 pound		200	0	0										
20 pound		400	0	0										
50 pound		1000	0	0										
100 pound		2000	0	0										
1000 pound		20000	0	0										

is for one week. is for one month. is for one Year.

Predictions of the Weather.

1 A Cloud arising out of the West foreſheweth Rain, Luke 12. 54.

2 The South wind blowing foreſheweth heat Luke 12. 55.

3 A red skie in the evening foreſheweth fair weather. Mat. 16. 2.

4 A red skie in the morning foreſheweth a Tempeſt Mat. 16. 3.

5 South winds or heat in Summer foreſheweth Whirlwind. Iob. 37. 9.

6 North wind foreſheweth cold, Iob. 37. 9. and driveth away the rain, Proverb. 25 23.

7 The Pleiades or Soven Stars bring rain, & Orion Drought. Iob: 38. 38.

Thus much to ſatisfie thee (gentle Reader) and otherwiſe than by ſuch ſignes ſcarce can any Prognoſtication be made For who is the Father of the Rain? or who hath begotten the drops of the Dew? out of whoſe womb came the Ice? who hath ingendred the hoſt of the Heavens? Iob. 38. 28. 29 Be not therefore too curious to enquire out the ſecrets of heaven.

Memorable things worthy of observation in the Counties of Durham *and* York.

DURHAM.

7. 8. 9. THings of rare note observed in this shire, are three Pits of a wonderfull depth, commonly called the Hel Kettles, which are adjoyning neer unto Darlington, whose waters are somewhat warm. These are thought to come of an Earthquake which hapned in the year of Grace, 1179. whereof the Chronicle of Tinmouth maketh mention, whose record is this: On Christmas day at Oxen-Hall in the Territories of Darlington, within the Counte of Durham, the ground heaved aloft like unto an high Tower, and so continued all that day, as it were unmoveable, untill the Evening, an then fell with so horrible a noise, that it made the neighbour dwellers sore affraid, and the earth swallowed it up, and made in the same place three deep pits, which are there to be seen for a Testimony unto this day.

Of no lesse admiration are certain stones lying within the River Were, at Butterbee neer Durham, from whose sides at the ebbe and low water in the Summer issueth a certain salt reddish water, which with the Sun waxeth white, and growing into a thick substance, becommeth a necessary salt to the use of the by-dwellers.

And places of elder time had in account by the Romans were *Benovium*, now *Binchester*, and *Condercum*, *Chester*, in the street, where their moneys have bin digged up, and at *Condercum* so much, that EGELRICK Bishop of Durham was therewith made exceeding rich,

Yorkeshire.

11 VNder Knaresbrough there is a well called Dropping wel, in which the Waters spring not out of the veins of the Earth, but distill and trickle down from the rocks that hang over it: It is of this vertue and efficacy, that it turnes wood into stone, for what wood soever is put into it will be shortly covered over with a stony bark, and be turned into stone, as hath been often observed.

At Giggleſwick alſo about 9 miles from Settle (a Market Town) there are certain ſmall ſprings, not diſtant a quairs caſt one from another, the middlemoſt of which doth at every quarter of an hour ebbe and flow about the height of a quarter of a yard when it is higheſt, and at the ebbe falleth ſo low, that it is not an inch deep with water.

Of no leſſe worthineſſe to be remembred is *St. wilfreds* needle, a place very famous in times paſt for the narrow hole in the cloſe vaulted room under the ground, by which womens honeſties were wont to be tried, for ſuch as were chaſt paſt through with much facility, but as many as had plaid falſe, were miraculouſly held faſt and could not creep through. *Beleeve if you will.*

The credible report of a Lamp found burning (even in our Fathers remembrance, when Abbeys were pull'd down and ſuppreſt) in the Sepulcher of *Conſtantius*, within a certain Vault or little Chappel under the ground, where he was ſuppoſed to have been buried, might beget much wonder and admiration but that *Lavius* confirmeth that in ancient times they had a cuſtom to preſerve light in ſepulchers, by an artificiall reſolving of gold into a liquid and fatty ſubſtance, which ſhould continue burning a long time, and for many ages together.

The Concluſion.

The end of all things is at hand,
Now therefore woe unto that Land
That doth not now with ſpeed begin
To turn to God, and ſhake off ſin.
For Nation doth 'gainſt Nation riſe,
And fearfull ſigns appear in skies.
Of that ſame day thats comming on,
Which many one leaſt think upon.
Defer not therefore but convert
To day, and harden not your heart,
Leſt that you cry when time is done,
O Lord that we had not ſo done:
For then the Lord will ſtop his eare,
And your complaints by no means hear.

[illegible]
Nostramq; vitam quaeritant,
Ne praevaleant nobis, Deus
Funes eorum rumpito,
Laqueos cruentos scindito,
Ab hostibus civilibus,
Et exteris, Britanicum
Regnum misericors libera,
Praenobiles viros bonos
Praenobilesq; foeminas,
Deum colentes, rictibus
Lupi, Leones, Tigrides,
Immanibus ne devorent,
Aures petitionibus
Praebe benignas, O Deus
Propter tuum datum Unicum.
Pellito falsam, insere veram Religionem,
Consceleratum perde Papismum,
Tollito Sectas, Seditiones,
Unanimumq; redde populum,
Annue votis dulcis Iesu.

The Book in defence of the Author.

Sith error is so naturall, and incident to Man,
That it is *quasi proprium*, do be the best [illegible]
And stealingly doth step in place, where it is least suspected,
For *Bernard* seeth not all ('tis said) but oft may be correct[illegible]
If any Errour have escap't my Author or his pen,
Correctors eyes or Printers hands, as some may now [illegible]
Account it for an humane fault, which no man can [illegible]
Which in respect thou art a man amend, and so adue.

Humanum est errare.

No place but is of errors rife,
In labours, lectures, leaves, lines, life.
Avant then *Momus*, keep thee mute, and *Zoilus* stand [illegible],
Deprave ye not the thing that serves for every mans [illegible]
Ne carp ye at the Authors work, which [illegible]
Whose aime is for the publique good, and so I make [illegible]

AN END.